

CROPS OF MISSOURI GIVE FAIR PROMISE

WHEAT YIELD ONLY 15,000,000
BUSHELS, BUT OTHER CROPS
ARE BETTER.

90 PER CENT OF CORN SOWN

Month of May Made Improvement in
All Growths—Hay Production
Heavy, But Quality Weedy
and Very Poor.

Jefferson City, Mo.
With the exception of wheat, which
promises a yield of only about 15-
20,000,000 bushels, prospects for all the
other Missouri crops are fair, according
to the monthly crop report.

Heavy and general rains through-
out most of the state and frequent
showers in other sections put a stop to
farm operations during the latter
part of May, but fortunately the work
was already well advanced.

It is estimated that 90 per cent of
the Missouri corn crop has been put
in the ground, but it is certain that a
second planting will be necessary in
some sections, as the stand is but 86
per cent of normal.

The agricultural board estimates an
increase in acreage of 8 per cent,
or 7,368,334 acres.

There was a slight improvement in
wheat during May, the June 1 con-
dition being 57, as compared with
51.9 a month ago, and 57.2 one year
ago and 75.7 for the 10-year average.
Unless the yield is much better than
last year the prospects are said not
to be promising. With an abandoned
average the crop will hardly exceed
15,000,000 bushels.

The outlook is for a good oat crop,
the condition on June 1 being 92 per
cent, as compared with 78.6 for the
10 year average.

While the cutting of hay pro-
ceeds to be rather heavy, the quality
will be low. Old meadows are weedy,
much of the clover having been killed
by the winter drought. Condition
of old clover is 70, new clover 87, tim-
othy 82, alfalfa 90.

Appointment Worries Governor.

After P. A. Benham, president of the
board of managers of the state hospi-
tal for the insane at Farmington,
had been elected with Gov. Gardner
two hours, it was learned that the
governor is making every effort to ful-
fill political promises in the appoint-
ment of a superintendent of the insti-
tution, and that the board of managers
virtually has refused to name the
man the governor wants. That the on-
line board of managers has been sum-
moned to Jefferson City for a confer-
ence with the governor before the
board's next regular meeting, June 11.

Prison Physician.

The appointment by Gov. Gardner
brother of State Senator Lee Welch
of Mountain View, to the position of
physician at the state penitentiary,
was made public in the office of the
secretary of state. Although it is dated
March 16, it was not sent to the sec-
retary of state's office until this an-
nouncement.

State Food Commissioner.

The Missouri Council of Defense has
been asked by Gov. Gardner to re-
commend a man whom he will appoint
food commissioner for the state to act
under Herbert C. Hoover, national
food administrator.

The council will also name seven
men in each county and seven men
in each township who will act as
county and township councils of de-
fense. These organizations, with the
Missouri council, will have a total
membership of 8,778.

The war board of the Chamber of
Commerce, of which E. D. Nims is
chairman, was appointed a council of
defense for St. Louis.

At the request of the war depart-
ment the central council will also un-
dertake the work of seeing that the
surroundings of all temporary and
permanent training camps in the state
are kept free from saloons and im-
moral influences.

Defense Council Suggestions.

Governor Gardner is in receipt of
instructions and suggestions from the
National Council of Defense regarding
the questions to be asked of citizens
who are required to register, and also
advises that "home guards" be made
up of men ineligible to draft. It will
be impossible for Uncle Sam to equip
home guards.

Missouri Capitol Dedication Nov. 6.

The dedication of Missouri's new
capitol at Jefferson City has been
postponed from July 4 until Nov. 6.
E. W. Stephens, chairman of the state
capitol commission, said that the
building is completed, but that it will
be impossible to install the furniture
before late in the fall.

Admits Robbing State.

Lee Jordan, a hardware dealer is
said to have admitted that during 1916
he sold more than 50 carloads of ce-
ment to the state penitentiary at a
flat price of \$629.50 per car which
was never delivered. The board of
prison inspectors and Warden Painter
have been endeavoring to find out
what became of all the cement which
was charged as being sent to the
prison last December. His alleged
confession has cleared up a matter
that has mystified the officials for
some months.

Big Lot of Graduates.

Six hundred and sixty-eight students
at the University of Missouri were
candidate for degrees and certificates
at this year's commencement. This
is the university's 75th commence-
ment, and the list of candidates is
the largest in the history of the insti-
tution.

Rev. Robert Nelson Spencer, rector
of the Trinity Episcopal Church of
Kansas City, delivered the baccalaure-
ate sermon.

Reminiscences of the classes of '67, '77,
'82, '92, '97 and '12 were held.

Commissioners to Cadets.

Gov. Gardner ordered commissions
issued to the cadet officers for 1916-
17 of the Missouri state military school
of the State University.

The men to receive commissions
are students of the university, and
have their respective ranks by su-
perior qualifications and application
to the military side of their course
at the university.

Following is a list of the officers
to be commissioned:

Colonel—F. M. Darr.
Major—N. D. Twitchell and Joseph
L. Neal.

Captains—G. C. Black, signal corps;
A. D. Russell, supply officer; D. L.
Tice, adjutant; W. E. Milligan, S. H.
Loderohn, F. C. Hussey, C. D. Ste-
phenson, Roger Norton, W. W. Von
Grimp and William B. Heidorn.

First Lieutenants—George A. Deu-
ney, signal corps; R. B. Warren, Al-
bert von Hoffman, Harry M. Can-
brink, R. M. Fellows, R. C. B. Ellard,
battalion adjutants; Reinhardt Kiger,
battalion adjutant; Conrad Kinyoun
and R. T. Wentworth.

Second Lieutenants—J. J. Goodwin,
C. W. Betz, William Fellows, Paul F.
Titterton, H. C. Draper, W. T.
Comer, Virgil M. Olfe and Ira J.
Swingle.

These men are to be assigned to
duty immediately, and when the Mis-
souri National Guard is taken over by
the federal government our contin-
gents will be officered by boys who
were born, raised and educated in
Missouri.

Why Farms Are Deserted.

A portion of the scarcity of labor
on Missouri farms is attributed to the
low monthly wages paid when com-
parisons are made with what farmers
in surrounding states, north, east and
west, give their hired hands, accord-
ing to advance information from the
1917 Red Book shortly to be issued
by the bureau of labor statistics. The
year 1917 saw a sharp advance for
Missouri in the monthly sums paid to
farmers' helpers, when listed along
with what was paid for this purpose
in 1916, 1915 and 1910, but other sec-
tions also increased the pay of their
farm hands, and Missouri is still be-
hind in this respect. For early 1917
Missouri farm hands averaged \$27 per
month with board, as against \$23 for
1916; \$22 for 1915 and \$21.50 for 1910;
and without board, \$25 for early 1917;
\$21.69 for 1916; \$20.19 for 1915 and
\$29.50 for 1910.

In the three years under considera-
tion the farmers of Ohio, Indiana, Illi-
nois, Wisconsin and Michigan paid
their farm hands from \$1.30 to \$8 a
month more than the wages prevailing
in Missouri, either with or without
board. Harvest hands in the same
states averaged from \$1.90 to \$2.08 a
day in 1916 with board, as compared
with \$1.71 for Missouri, and without
board from \$2.25 to \$2.55 as compared
with \$2.12 for Missouri.

Farm hands in Minnesota, Iowa, the
Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas were
paid from \$27.50 a month with board,
to \$34.10, as compared with \$23 for
Missouri. Daily wages in the same
states, as compared with Missouri,
were much higher in proportion.

For Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi,
Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas the
monthly wages paid farm hands range
from \$12.50 to \$22.50 for Oklahoma,
as compared with the \$23 average
for Missouri, the chief reason
why wages were lower in these south-
ern states being that the majority of
those employed are negroes. The
daily wages also, with or without any
board, were proportionately lower be-
cause of the same conditions.

Seek to Secure Training Camp.

Governor Gardner has launched a
campaign to get for this state the new
United States training camp for sol-
diers from Missouri, Kansas and Col-
orado. The governor said the govern-
ment would spend \$5,000,000 on im-
provements for the camp, including
2,000 houses, and that 35,000 soldiers
will be under continuous training at
the camp. A site of 10,000 acres
for war maneuvers will be required.

The governor said that the military
board of the government had inspec-
ted sites in the three states, and will
soon make a report. It would be a
splendid thing for Missouri to get the
camp, he said, and as the state will
furnish as many soldiers as both the
other states, it is clearly entitled to
it. Missouri is more centrally lo-
cated than either of the other states,
and this would result in the saving of
much money in railroad fares and in
freight, said the governor.

Seeking Farm Laborers.

As chairman of the committee on
farm labor William H. Lewis, com-
missioner of the bureau of labor sta-
tistics and a member of the council
of defense is calling upon all secreta-
ries of commercial clubs, members of
farmers' associations, farm advisors,
and farmers themselves to notify him
of the number of hands necessary to
harvest the coming crops. The free
employment bureaus of the state will
be called upon to furnish all the men
they can muster.

Arm Bands for Young Patriots.

W. S. Gifford, director of the Na-
tional Council of Defense, recom-
mends that on registration day the
officers furnish all those who register
for enlistment an arm band about
three inches wide of light-weight cot-
ton material dyed khaki color. Direc-
tor Gifford says: "Do not use olive
drab cloth suitable for uniforms or
cotton duck dyed khaki color suitable
for tents, because all this kind of
cloth is needed now for the army. The
band should under no circumstances
be given except to those registering."

National Unity Conference.

Gov. Gardner appointed the follow-
ing delegates to attend the conference
of the American League for National
Unity to meet in Washington, June
14: Congressmen Jacob M. Meeker,
William Igoe and L. C. Dyer, Mrs.
Breckenridge Long, Don M. Hunt and
Victor J. Holm, all of St. Louis; Ju-
nior Gov. Jos. W. Folk and A. M. Dock-
ery, Mrs. Chas. Clark of Bowling
Green, former Congressman James T.
Lloyd of Canton, and W. R. Hollister
of Jefferson City, secretary to Senator
Stone.

HAPPENINGS of the week IN MISSOURI

One is dead, fifty injured, five hun-
dred are homeless and property dam-
age totals \$150,000 as the result of a
tornado which swept the Ozarks re-
cently. Only meager reports have
been received, as communication with
most of the storm-swept district has
been cut off. Greene, Christian, Stone,
Wright, Webster, Douglas, Howell
and Ozark counties were hit by the
storm.

J. Milton Boyd, aged 68 years, is
dead at his home in Centralia. Grief-
ing over the death of his wife, which
occurred ninety days ago, he refused
to take medicine and very little food.

"Can Conservation Day" has been
declared in Missouri for Friday, June
22. Jewell Mayes, secretary of the
state board of agriculture, has sent
out a statewide appeal urging that
every glass can, every wide-mouthed
bottle, every stoneware or crockery
or porcelain vessel that can be sealed
with a top, or a cork, or a wooden
plug, or paraffin or sealing wax, be
recovered and put in shape to be
"food cartridges." The increase of
canning clubs is urged also.

Frank H. Farris of Rolla, Mo., Demo-
cratic floor leader of the house of rep-
resentatives of the last legislature,
surrendered to the sheriff's office and
was released on \$1,500 bond, following
his indictment by the St. Louis grand
jury in connection with the collection
of an alleged police slush fund of
\$13,000. Ray Cummins, secretary of
the Police Relief Association, who was
indicted at the same time on the same
charge, was not located. Deputy
sheriffs failed to find him at his home.
Farris denied all knowledge of the
slush fund and said he was ready to
stand trial.

During a thunderstorm at Jones-
burg, near Montgomery, lightning
struck George Nelson's barn, killing
Ed Wells. Nelson also was injured,
but will recover.

Emery Engle, 22 years old, quar-
reled with his wife and while in a
rage beat a shotgun over a fence. The
weapon was discharged and the
charge took effect in his abdomen and
he died ten minutes later.

At the closing session of the Mis-
souri Bankers' Association's conven-
tion at St. Joseph, a resolution was
adopted urging Congress to prevent
the manufacture and sale of intoxicat-
ing liquor during the war.

H. S. Stephens is held at Liberty,
charged with a statutory offense
against a 14-year-old girl, who worked
in his store in North Kansas City.
The foster mother of the girl made
the complaint.

William K. Davis of West Plains
was elected grand commander of
the Missouri grand commandery,
Knights Templar, at the close of the
annual convocation at Springfield. Col-
umbia was selected for the next con-
vention.

Officers were elected at the closing
session of the Missouri Bankers' As-
sociation at St. Joseph as follows: W.
B. Sanford, Springfield, president; F.
T. Hodgdon, Hannibal, vice presi-
dent; W. L. Buechle, Kansas City,
treasurer; W. F. Keyser, Sedalia, sec-
retary; E. P. Neef, Sedalia, assistant
secretary.

John McGregor, who belonged to
the same Ohio company of which
President McKinley was a member
during the Civil War, is dead at Han-
nibal. He was 81 years old.

Frank H. Farris, Rolla, lawyer and
Democratic house leader of the last
legislature, and Ray Cummins, for-
mer secretary of the Police Relief As-
sociation, were indicted by the grand
jury at St. Louis in the investigation
of the collection of a large fund to
obtain the passage of the bill in the
last legislature to increase the pay of
the police there.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rider, 75 years old,
obtained a divorce at Springfield re-
cently. William Rider, 78, of Aurora,
was the defendant. Mrs. Rider said
they were married two years ago and
were happy for nine months. Then
she said, Rider wanted her to sell her
property and they separated.

The Springfield Normal School lost
four of its star athletes when, led by
Coach A. W. Briggs, the boys went to
the naval recruiting station there and
enlisted. The new sailors are Horace
Robbins, Ralph Sheets, Chester Car-
tright and Finis Engleman. A large
number of Normal athletes have joined
the colors and sports will be dis-
rupted next fall.

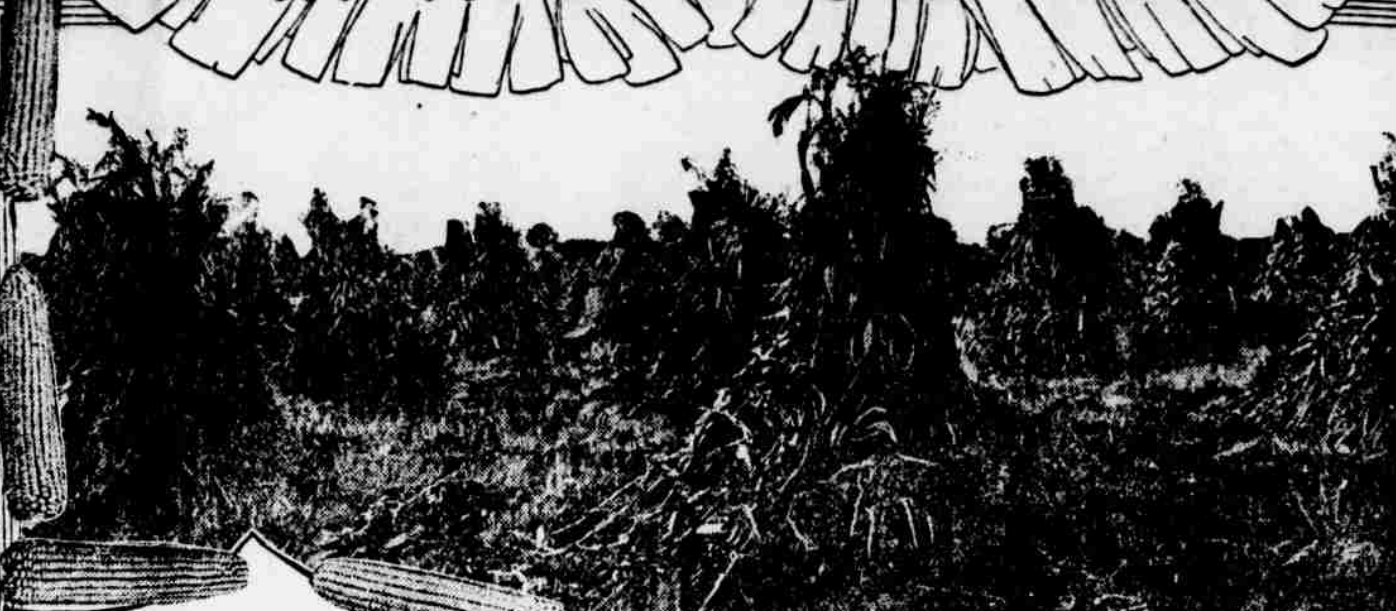
News was received in St. Louis re-
cently of the death in Greenville,
Miss., of Mrs. Theodora W. Valliant,
widow of Chief Justice Valliant of the
Missouri supreme court, and a great
granddaughter of President Zachary
Taylor.

Provisions of Missouri statutes of
1909, prohibiting railroads from fixing
higher freight rates for a short than
a long haul, whether such rate dis-
crimination is reasonable or unjust,
have been sustained as constitutional
by the supreme court.

Robert Simpson, world's champion
hurdler and holder of several track
records, has joined the University of
Missouri unit of the American Field
Ambulance service for duty in
France. William K. Gardner, son of
Governor Gardner, also is a member
of this unit.

The doors of the Bank of Lebanon,
an institution with a capital and sur-
plus of \$70,000, were closed recently.
A notice was posted stating that the
bank was in the hands of the state
bank commissioners.

American Farmers Will Win The Great War



Without food for all,
neither the United States
nor her Allies can
crush the enemy: The
great corn crop may
be the real life
saver for us

ROBERT H. MOULTON



THE farmers of the United States
are on the firing line of the great
war today. Their plows are worth
many cannons. The seed they sow
is worth regiments of men.

For no army can fight without
food and no nation can sustain war
without food. The allies, our allies,
are beginning to feel the pinch of
want, not in the same degree as the
people of central Europe, but that
will come unless America puts forth all her
energies to supply them.

But it is most essential to feed America first.
Even now a large class of our people are feeling
the weight of food shortages. Food riots and partial
famine are threatened by crop failure in the
United States. So it is up to the American farmer
to do his best.

Many conditions have contributed to bring about
the situation in which there are hunger riots in a
land so rich naturally. Much of the shortage of
food is primarily due to costly habits of eating
which for many decades have been holding all
classes in their clutch. The time is at hand when
the nation will appreciate the many valuable ar-
ticles which before Columbus came the Indians
were developing. There are many food products
native to the Western world which have been unac-
countably neglected.

The most striking examples of unused value in
foods is the corn crop. Every other nation in the
world is eager for American corn, and yet this
cheap and highly nutritious cereal is neglected in
the land which is its main source of supply. What
wheat was to the armies of old, corn could be to
the forces of the United States.

The legions of Hannibal and of Caesar sub-
sisted on the whole wheat; Gaul's conqueror in his
"Commentaries" tells how soldiers chewed fru-
mentum as they marched. To this day Roman and
Punic skeletons are unearthed on the old battle-
fields of Europe and the skulls are firm and hard
because of the valuable salts and bone-building
constituents which came from the wheaten diet of
the ancient soldier.

Corn is no less valuable as a builder of brave
and sturdy men. The favorite ration of Davy
Crockett was parched and ground corn, which he
carried with him into the depths of the forest. It
was a saying of his that if a man had a gun and
ten pounds of parched corn he could easily live a
year. His diet was a trick learned from the In-
dians, who were able to withstand the fatigues of
warpath and hunting trail because of this simple
and quickly assimilated food. The corn, rich in
starch and protein, parched until it was made
quickly digestible, was mixed with water. A cupful
of this most simple of all the elixirs had the
effect of almost instantly strengthening the tired
body.

The government of the United States urges upon
the people of this country that at least one-fourth
part of cornmeal be added to wheaten flour in the
making of bread. As a matter of fact, corn has
been used in the form of a fine flour for centuries
by various tribes of Indians, and when well enough
ground it is fully as palatable as the wheaten
product.

The coarse cornmeal bears little resemblance
to the impalpable powder of corn which the primitive
races of this continent made by grinding between
stones and that by hand. The outer covering of
the kernels is scraped off after soaking them in
hot water to which a little lye has been added.
This flour is mixed with water at times, and the
white liquid resulting is quaffed with much relish.
It is an emergency ration of the highest food value.

Whittier has sung the praises of the dish of
sawp and milk by homespun beauty poured.
The hominy block in the time of Daniel Boone was an
adjunct of the cabin of every settler. It stood at
the edge of clearings as a mark of the diet to
which those steel-throated pioneers looked for
strength.

The Johnnycokes and the corn pone of the
hardy mountaineers of the South bear abundant
testimony to the body-building qualities of the
simple from which they are derived.

Corn enters into the composition of patent break-

What the Insignia On Uniforms Means

In times of peace by means of the amount of
gold braid and shiny buttons displayed the
average man could usually guess the rank of an officer
within a few grades, but in the stern days of war,
when officers and men are clad alike in business-
like khaki, there is little to tell a private from a
major. There is, of course, a method in this, for
it would not do in modern warfare to make offi-
cers conspicuous to the enemy.

In all branches of the service, infantry, cavalry
and artillery, the same symbols or insignia of
rank are used. The corporal, at the bottom of the
scale of officers, is distinguished from the private
by the chevron, consisting of two bars on the right
sleeve. In the case of the sergeant, next highest
rank, the chevrons of three inverted V-shaped
bars. All enlisted men, including these non-com-
missioned officers, wear on one side of their coats
or blouses a bronze button with the number of
their organization, and in relief crossed rifles for
the infantry, crossed sabers for the cavalry and
crossed cannon for the artillery. Coast and field
artillerymen may be distinguished by the fact that
in the case of the former in addition to the canon
there is a shell at the point of intersection of
the canon.

The second lieutenant, lowest in rank of the
commissioned officers, may be distinguished from
the enlisted man, despite the fact that he wears
no insignia on his shoulder straps, by the gold
marking on his collar. This symbol, as in the case
of the enlisted men, is of crossed rifles, sabers or
cannon, according to the branch of the service,
and is worn by all regimental officers. On the
other side of the collar are the letters "U. S." in
gold. Infantry officers may be distinguished by
the fact that the latter wear canvas leggings, while
the officers have tan leather leggings.

First lieutenants have a silver bar on their
shoulder straps, while captains have two bars. Of
the field officers, the major wears a gold leaf, and
the colonel a silver spread eagle. The brigadier
general has one silver star, and the major general

the highest officer in our army at present, has two
silver stars.

The campaign hats—broad-brimmed felt hats
with stiff brims—afford another clue to the arm
to which the wearer belongs. The hats of all en-
listed men are alike, but the hat cord around the
crown reveals by its color the branch of the ser-
vice to which the man belongs. A blue cord sig-
nifies infantry, a yellow cord cavalry, and a red cord
artillery, either coast or field. The men of the
quartermaster's corps have buff, the engineering
corps red and white, the signal corps orange and
white, and the hospital corps maroon and white
hat cords. Officers of all branches wear gold and
black hat cords, the insignia on their collars being
the only indications of rank.

The insignia of the quartermaster's corps is a
winged wheel crossed by a key and sword, of the
engineering corps three turrets, and of the signal
corps crossed flags. There are a few other em-
blems, but these are the most important.

In addition to the hat cords used in the service
there are frequently seen on the streets the red,
white and blue cords of the men who have been
at Plattsburg or other camps, but who are not
actually in the service. The home-defense men
wear green and white hat cords and slate-colored
uniforms to distinguish them from the regulars
—New York Sun.

PROTESTS OF ESTEEM.

"Is Bliggins a patriot?"
"I don't know. He says he loves his country."
"That ought to settle it."
"Well, he says he loves his family, too. If he
doesn't treat his country any better than he does
his family I doubt whether his love for country
will make much difference."

EXPENSIVE INTELLECT.

"Old Bostely says he has a million-dollar brain,"
observed the man who was always picking up
choice bits of information.
"He's quite right," answered the other; "it
would cost him fully that much to find out what's
the matter with it."

SOME POSTSCRIPTS

The Mexican government proposes
to sell to Dallas dealers 120,000,000
pounds of junk—scrap iron and steel
from railways, mills, factories, etc.

When his wife tried to speak him
for holding out a quarter, after he had
stood for black eyes and regular con-
fession of salary, he left home, a man
testified in a New York court.

Miss Gertrude Lester of New York,
returning from a shopping trip, found
her home in flames. She dashed inside
and came back with an armful of spin-
nel puppies worth, she said, \$1,400.